

FIFTH REPORT
OF THE
ROYAL UNIVERSITY
OF
IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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1887.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES STEWART, MARQUESS OF
LONDONDERRY, &c. &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,
March 29th, 1887.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In consequence of the absence from the kingdom of the Earl of Dufferin, the Chancellor of the University, I have the honor to lay before your Excellency the Annual Report on the condition and progress of the University.

The total number of persons who presented themselves at the various Academical Examinations of the University during the year 1886, was 2,933, being an increase of 43 on the year 1885.

Tables appended to this Report will give a summary of the chief numerical details connected with the various Examinations and their results.

Former Reports have referred specially to the distinctions which the women Students of the University have achieved for themselves. I am glad to be able again to speak on this subject with undiminished satisfaction. In the year 1884, nine of the women students were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, five of them with Honours. In 1885, nine women were again admitted to the degree, four obtaining Honours. Last year again the degree was conferred on nine women, four of them taking Honours. Last year also one lady was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in the Department of the Mental and Moral Sciences and Political Economy. At the B.A. Degree Examination last year, Miss Mary Story obtained the first place in the First Class Honours in Modern Literature, and won a First Class Exhibition.

At the Matriculation Examination held last year, 78 women presented themselves, being an increase of 10 on the numbers of 1885, 71 passed, 27 with Honours.

When addressing your Excellency last autumn on the occasion of conferring the degrees and announcing the other distinctions obtained by our students, it was my melancholy duty to refer to the losses which our Senate had sustained by death during the

year. I regret to have to record that these losses have been increased during the short time that has since elapsed, through the death of Dr. Robert Lyons, one of the original Senators named in the Charter of the University.

No less than seven vacancies occurred in our Senate during the period 1885-6, caused either by death, or by the expiration of the period of three years, for which, under our Charter, Senators are elected by Convocation.

The first, consequent upon the death of the Duke of Abercorn, Chancellor of the University, was filled by the appointment, on 30th July, 1886, as Chancellor, of the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy of India.

The second vacancy was caused by the death of Archbishop Trench on the 28th March, and on the 6th April the period of three years for which Mr. M. J. Farrelly had been elected in 1883 expired. Convocation, on 6th April, elected in the place of the last-named gentleman, William Thomson, M.A., M.D., M.Ch., and on 27th July they elected, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Trench, James J. Shaw, M.A., LL.D., and on the same day re-elected Dr. Arthur Hill Curtis, whose three years tenure of office had shortly before expired. Dr. Curtis, however, only survived his re-election a few days, and on the 27th October, Convocation elected William Whitley, M.D., to succeed him.

A further vacancy, caused by the death of Rev. Wm. Fleming Stevenson, D.D., one of the original Senators, was filled up by the appointment of the Most Rev. Bishop O'Dwyer, under Her Majesty's Royal Warrant of 3rd December, 1886. The tragic death of Rev. James B. Kavanagh, D.D., caused another vacancy, the appointment to which fell to Convocation, who elected, on 30th December, Stephen O'Sullivan, M.D., M.Ch. Finally, Her Majesty has filled up the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Lyons by Her Warrant of 28th January, 1887, appointing Christopher J. Nixon, M.D., to be a Senator of the University.

In my last Report attention was called to the Scholarships established out of the bequest of the late Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart. One of these Scholarships is assigned for proficiency in the study of mental diseases; another for proficiency in the subjects at present prescribed for the Second Examination in Medicine in the University. The third is allotted to the Faculty of Arts, to be given to the candidate obtaining the highest aggregate of marks at the Honour Examinations in English and a Modern Language at the First University Examination in one year, and at the Second University Examination in Arts in the next year. This last Scholarship was last year won by Miss Mary Wilson. But I regret to say that during the present year, 1887, none of those Scholarships can be awarded, owing to the failure of the revenues out of which their amounts are payable, which are chiefly derived from rents of landed property. The utmost the Senate can hope is to be able to pay the amounts that will fall due to those who have won the Scholarships in former years.

I also called attention in my Report of last year to the Exhibitions founded by the Drapers Company of the Corporation of London and also by the Irish Society, both Exhibitions being intended to promote education among women in Londonderry and the surrounding district. I venture to repeat here the remarks I made then on this subject :—

"It would be most useful that the example thus set should be followed by others. There are other Companies of the Corporation of London who also hold property in the district of Londonderry. Surely they could not employ the income, which they hold as a public trust, in a more advantageous manner than in facilitating the education of deserving persons, hindered by straitened means from securing for themselves the benefits of higher education."

Last year I directed attention to the absence of the proper fittings and equipment of our Laboratories. This deficiency is in the way of being remedied. The Senate has allotted for this purpose a portion of the savings of income from former years, and this sum has been aided by a small grant from Parliament. Some time must, however, elapse before this equipment will be completed; and it is only experience which can decide as to the sufficiency of the means provided for conducting our Examinations.

But your Excellency will permit me to call your attention in a most special manner to a graver question which is still pending. This is the maintenance of our buildings. Those buildings have been partly purchased and partly erected by the State out of moneys voted by Parliament. They are devoted exactly like the buildings of the London University to an exclusively public purpose, the examination of candidates for Degrees and Honours in the higher studies, of the learned professions, and of the Arts and Sciences. Such buildings are obviously public property, to be maintained, and kept in a condition of efficiency out of the public Exchequer.

It is true that Parliament has granted an Endowment to the University. But this Endowment has been granted specifically for certain academic purposes, and not in any way for erecting or maintaining the buildings.

Reference to the correspondence, in July, 1881, between the University and Mr. Forster, then Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, respecting the Endowment of the University will show, that the maintenance of buildings by the authorities of the University out of the funds to be placed at their disposal was not contemplated by Her Majesty's Government when fixing the amount of the Endowment which they were prepared to propose to Parliament for the University. This correspondence was laid before Parliament previous to submitting the Bill concerning the Endowment, and the Act grants the money for the usual purposes of a University, quite exclusive of the maintenance of buildings.

The Act itself granting the money declares in its title that it is "An Act for providing funds to defray *certain* of the expenses

of the Royal University of Ireland"—a title, the very terms of which imply that Parliament recognized that there were other expenses which should be further provided for.

So far back as March, 1884, the then Secretary to the Treasury, in answer to a question on this subject, said—

"The maintenance of that building is thrown upon Parliament, and the annual sum of £20,000 is taken from the Church Fund to meet other expenses of the University."*

The Senate has already brought this matter under the notice of the Irish Government, and requested the intervention of your Excellency to have the matter definitively settled in a formal manner. In our statement we pointed out, that the allocation of the funds under the Endowment Act of 1881, leaves no portion available for the maintenance of the structure.

Indeed a fair review of the circumstances for which the University is intended to provide would show, that our Endowment is too small, and that the efficiency of our operations would be greatly increased if we had larger funds available.

There were two public meetings of the University in 1886. The first was of a purely formal character, and was held on the 25th day of May, for the purpose of admitting to their degrees the candidates who had passed at the Medical Examinations held a short time previously.

The usual annual meeting of the University to confer degrees in the several faculties, and to declare the distinctions obtained by candidates at the Honour Examinations, was held on 28th October, 1886. We were on that occasion honoured by the presence of your Excellency and the Marchioness of Londonderry; and a considerable number of influential persons attended, and followed with evident interest the proceedings, an account of which is appended to this Report.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 44 and 45 Vic., chap. 52, the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the University, with the corresponding vouchers and other documents, are rendered quarterly to the Controller and Auditor-General, who submits an annual report and abstract to Parliament.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's faithful and obedient servant,

EMLY.

Vice-Chancellor.

* March 20th, 1884, *Hansard's Reports*, p. 278, vol. 286, Third Series.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

May 25th, 1886.

DEGREES CONFERRED
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Attridge, John J.
Bradley, Cornelius.
Bradley, James.
Brown, George.
Chambers, James.
Closs, Joseph K.
Curtis, Eugene.
Donlop, Shuldham H.
Frend, George.
Gessach, Richard B.
Hazleton, Edward B.
Junk, George Alexander.
Kane, Thomas A. B.
Livingston, John L.
Lytle, Lyness.

MacFesters, William E.
Menary, John.
Milligan, William.
Murphy, William Norman.
Nash, Albert Thomas.
Nixon, Robert W.
O'Connor, Joseph.
O'Neill, Charles.
Richardson, Wm. Jackson.
Robinson, Malachi J.
Shaw, John T.
Thomson, Alfred E.
Townsend, Francis E.
Wagner, Richard H.
Young, George Robert.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Browne-Webber, Francis C.
Donelan, James.
Evans, George F. W.

Ford, Bernard.
Tobin, John J.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

Bradley, Cornelius.
Bradley, James.
Chambers, James.
Closs, Joseph K.
Curtis, Eugene.
Donelan, James.
Donlop, Shuldham H.
Eagleton, John F.
English, Robert, M.D.
Flynn, John, M.D.
Ford, Bernard.
Frend, George.
Griffin, R. M. M.D.
Hannigan, M. H. M.D.
Lee, Daniel, M.D.

Livingston, John L.
MacFesters, William E.
Menary, John.
Moore, Samuel.
Murphy, Wm. N.
Nixon, Robert W.
Oliver, John W., M.D.
O'Neill, Charles.
Orr, Wm. Robert, M.D.
Richardson, William J.
Thompson, A. S., M.D.
Thomson, Alfred E.
Townsend, Francis E.
Wagner, Richard H.
Young, George R.

MASTER OF OBSTETRICS.

Attridge, John J.
Blair, John, M.D.
Bradley, Cornelius.
Bradley, James.
Brown, George.
Closs, Joseph K.
Curtis, Eugene.
Frend, George.
Garry, Thomas G., M.D.
Gessach, Richard B.
Lee, Daniel, M.D.

Livingston, John L.
Lynham, John L., M.D.
McAvoy, James, M.D.
Milligan, William.
Moore, Samuel, M.D.
Nixon, Robert W.
Oliver, John W., M.D.
O'Neill, Charles.
Orr, William R., M.D.
Wagner, Richard H.
Wheeler, John, M.D.

APPENDIX II.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,

OCTOBER 28TH, 1886.

The Fifth Annual Public Meeting of the Royal University of Ireland was held on October 28th, 1886. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Marchioness of Londonderry were present.

Lord Emly, Vice-Chancellor of the University opened the proceedings with the following address:—

I cannot commence our proceedings without tendering on the part of the Senate, and also on the part of this great assembly, our sincere thanks to their Excellencies for having put off other engagements and conferred the honour upon us of being present here to-day.

Before I give an account of the progress of the University it is my melancholy duty to refer to the gaps made in our body during the last year by the hand of death.

The first to fall was our Chancellor, and all who have been present at our annual meetings and recollect the grace and dignity with which he presided over them can appreciate the greatness of our loss. To the last his interest in all that concerned this University never flagged.

The next taken from us was the Most Rev. Archbishop Trench, one of the most distinguished literary men of the present generation, an eminent scholar, master of the purest English style, a poet sure to become more and more valued in proportion as what is high and spiritual in poetry is appreciated.

We have to deplore the loss also of the sterling common sense of Dr. Arthur Hill Curtis, one of the Assistant Commissioners of Intermediate Education, and of the Rev. William Fleming Stevenson, one of the most zealous and distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian Church; and on the very eve of our meeting, when the death-roll seemed to have been completed, we were stunned by the tragical death of the Very Rev. James B. Kavanagh, distinguished alike as a philosopher and a divine, and who had acquired, as the head for many years of one of our Catholic Colleges, an accurate and complete knowledge of education.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Dufferin as our Chancellor—eminent as a statesman and a diplomatist, and one whose literary genius and persuasive oratory is worthy of a descendant of the Sheridans. I wish he were here now, for he would have clothed the dry details I shall have to lay before you with an interest I am afraid I cannot impart to them.

This year has much increased our power of usefulness by the completion of our buildings. The chief danger a University has to guard against is cramming. In the case of ancient and modern languages we guard against it by prescribing unprepared passages, and requiring candidates to have a thorough knowledge of grammar, and to be able to translate from English into the language they are being examined in, and in some cases to write essays. The danger of encouraging mere memory work is even greater in the physical and natural sciences. The whole value of the study of these subjects, whether as a

mental discipline or with a view to their application to medicine, engineering, or the practical arts, depends upon that study being real and thorough. A man can no more learn physical and natural science by getting text-books off by heart than he can learn how to get across country by studying the art of riding in his library. In order to discourage this sham knowledge, we require practical work to be done as far as possible in all our examinations in the sciences—for instance, in medical examinations—very much, I should think, to the advantage of future patients, the candidate is tested in his knowledge of the drugs he may in his practice have to prescribe, and of the instruments and appliances he may have to use. Such a system of practical examinations could not be thoroughly carried out until the University had the necessary laboratories, halls, and museums, fully equipped with apparatus and specimens. We have the buildings now. The laboratories for experimental physics, chemistry, and physiology, the histological room, and hall for practical anatomy and operative surgery are not surpassed by any similar rooms in any other University.

All these are in the adjoining new building specially designed by Mr. James Owen, R.H.A., Architect of the Board of Public Works. The museum to contain the zoological, mineralogical, and geological specimens, and miscellaneous collection of instruments and appliances is in the main building. We hope to have our laboratories and museum equipped during the present winter. We shall consider it an honour if your Excellencies will then visit them.

I cannot pass from this subject without tendering our warm thanks to Trinity College and the Royal College of Science for having generously allowed us, pending the erection of our buildings, to use their laboratories and collections.

Our examinations for degrees in music will also include practical work, and it was with this view that the fine organ behind me was secured for the University when this building was purchased. The standards of proficiency which have been attained by the several candidates at our various examinations during this year were eminently satisfactory. We are steadily progressing, not merely as regards the standard of excellence attained, but also as regards the numbers of students presenting themselves at our examinations. In 1882 the number of candidates who entered for our examinations was 1,898, in 1883 it increased to 2,338, in 1884 there was a further slight increase to 2,364, in 1885 the number rose to 2,890, and in the present year it has reached to 2,933. These candidates have come to us from every portion of the country, and almost every educational establishment in the island has been represented here. The effect of our examinations has been to give a stimulus and a direction to the efforts of those engaged in teaching. Our progress is satisfactory, not merely as a whole, but also when viewed from the standpoint of almost every faculty. The candidates who entered for examinations in Arts this year were 1,174 in number, as against 1,150 last year; in medicine there were 751, being a few less than last year; in law 19, as against 13; in engineering 38, being an increase of 4; in music 1; and for matriculation 950, instead of 908, the number entered last year. It will, I know, be gratifying to your Excellency to hear of the splendid success of the Belfast College, situated as it is near your ancestral home. This year at our First University, Second University, and B.A. Degree examinations, the total number of Exhibitions awarded was 65, and of these the

students of Queen's College, Belfast, carried off no fewer than 21, and they also won a large proportion of First-class Honours.

For the third time ladies are to-day to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor. In 1884 the Duke of Abercorn remarked that at that—the first admission of girls to our degrees—the sex was represented by the mystic number of nine. Last year I had the pleasure of conferring degrees upon a similar number; and by a remarkable coincidence, yet another nine are to-day to be admitted to our list of graduates. This year Miss Mary Story has—she is the first lady that ever did so—carried off a First-class Exhibition at the Degree Examination. Miss Letitia Walkington is to-day to receive, as the result of a very strict and searching examination in Mental and Moral Science, the degree of Master of Arts, a dignity which hitherto we men had fondly thought exclusively our own.

The Senate of this University has decided upon conferring on three gentlemen of distinction in the scientific world the honorary degree of Doctor of Science:—On Mr. James Bell, known for his scientific researches, more especially in connexion with chemistry; on the Rev. Stephen J. Perry, a member of the Jesuit Order, one of the most eminent of living astronomers; on Professor John Perry, who was a distinguished student of Queen's College, Belfast, and holds the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Engineering of this University. These three gentlemen are Fellows of the Royal Society. We are also about to confer the honorary degree of Master of Obstetrics upon a distinguished graduate of the University, Dr. Henry Macnaughton Jones, one of our examiners in this department, who by his successful exertions in obtaining the right of registration for this qualification has rendered a very important service to the medical profession generally.

In conclusion, I beg permission to call your Excellency's attention to a grievance, on the removal of which the growth and success of this University as a seat of learning largely depends. The Senate have earnestly endeavoured to afford to all the candidates who come up for our examinations equal advantages and opportunities. They have, as far as was in their power, mitigated the grievance to which I am about to allude by concentrating all their Catholic Fellows in a single college. But, from a cause over which we have no control, real equality does not exist among our students. For those whose conscientious convictions allow them to use either Trinity College or undenominational colleges, ample endowments, first-rate professors, buildings, libraries, museums, and scientific apparatus are provided. From Cape Clear to the Giant's Causeway there is not one endowed College for the Catholic laity. We keep no creed register, but as far as can be calculated, at least three-fifths of our students are Catholics; and a large number of our first class honours, exhibitions, and other important prizes have during this year been carried off by candidates from University College, Stephen's-green; University College, Blackrock; St. Malachy's College, Belfast; Holy Cross College, Clonliffe; St. Columh's College, Derry; Mungret College, Limerick; the Loretto Convent, Navan; and numerous other unendowed Catholic colleges and schools.

As the report of the Universities Settlement in the east of London well puts it—"Educational organization without endowment must necessarily be painfully restricted in scope, arduous to maintain, and dangerously precarious in its continuance." Those students who are without sufficient educational appliances cannot compete on equal terms

with those who have them. This is true even with regard to candidates for arts examinations. But without proper scientific apparatus, museums, and specimens, examinations in physical sciences cannot be prepared for at all. I will give a single illustration of this. No university at the present day can be complete and efficient where biology is not taught. There can be no doubt that the future of pathology and therapeutics, and therefore that of practical medicine, depends upon the extent to which those who occupy themselves with these subjects are trained in the methods and impregnated with the fundamental truths of biology. In University College, Stephen's-green owing to the rare abilities and the wide knowledge of its biological professor, there is a splendid biological class, and the highest honours have been attained by its students. But all the genius of the professor, and the ability of the students, would have been wasted on the desert air except for the happy accident of the gift of apparatus by a private person. This apparatus, I may remark, was so insufficient that the class had to receive some of its instruction before specimens contained in the Dublin Society. A complete set of instruments and specimens would cost from ten to fifteen times as much as that with which the students of the Stephen's-green College had to put up. But that College, out of its own resources, could no more have bought it than they could have bought the mines of Golconda.

I took the liberty of bringing this matter before the Earl of Carnarvon at our last annual meeting shortly before he retired from office. I commend it now to your Excellency. I know how deeply you are interested in all that may promote the welfare of our common country, and I trust that the glory—and I will add the honour—of redressing this, in my opinion, the greatest of Irish grievances, may fall to you—an Irish Lord Lieutenant.

Dr. J. Creed Meredith, one of the Secretaries of the University then read the list of successful candidates for degrees, &c. As the names of the candidates for degrees were called, they were presented by Dr. Dunne, the other secretary, to the Vice-Chancellor, and were admitted by him to their respective degrees.

By Special Grace.

James Bell, D.Sc., hon. cause.
John Perry, D.Sc., hon. cause.

Samuel J. Perry, D.Sc., hon. cause.
H. Macnaughton Jones, M.A. O. hon. cause.

—
FACULTY OF LAW.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

Black, Wm. Geo.
Forbes, John.

Macaulay, Samuel
Nelson, Thos. E.

—
BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Dunlea, Wm. John.
Johnson, John D. A.
Kelly, Patrick J.
MacDermott, Thos. B.

Moorhead, John R.
O'Kennedy, John J. K.
Orr, John.
Turnbull, Martin H.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Boyd, John St. C.	M'Sherry, Edward H.
Boyd, Robert J.	Mangan, James R.
Burke, Patrick J.	Murphy, Michael J.
Collier, Samuel R.	Murray, Frank E.
Conner, John R. T.	Niall, William G.
Corkery, Timothy.	O'Mahony, Daniel J.
Crawford, Frederick J.	O'Riordan, Timothy.
Daly, Charles F.	O'Sullivan, Edward F.
Flynn, Denis J.	Patterson, William S. P.
Fuller, George.	Pillow, Henry.
Gordon, John F.	Robinson, Edward.
Griffin, Edward.	Sealy, Francis L.
Hayes, William B.	Spencer, Richard H.
Irwin, John W.	Steen, William C.
Johnston, James.	Stevenson, Alexander K.
Junk, David.	Thomas, John C.
Lewis, William M.	Vance, George.
Lusk, Thomas.	Williams, Michael P.
M'Anlay, Matthew.	Williamson, James D.
M'Master, James.	Wolfe, Alleyn W.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Gahagan, Howard J.	Morgan, Charles W.
Keogh, John A.	Thomson, George S.
Leader, Charles R.	Waters, Eaton W.
Mooney, Alexander P.	Woods, Edmund M'N.

MASTER OF SURGERY.

Atock, Arthur, M.D.	Milligan, William, M.D.
Attridge, John J., M.D.	Mooney, Alexander P.
Boyd, John St. Clair.	Murphy, Michael J.
Boyd, Robert J.	Murray, Frank E.
Brown, George, M.D.	Niall, William G.
Buchanan, Andrew, M.D.	O'Riordan, Timothy.
Burke, Patrick J.	O'Sullivan, Edward F.
Collier, Samuel R.	Patterson, William S. P.
Conner, John R. T.	Pillow, Henry.
Corkery, Timothy.	Robinson, Edward.
Crawford, Frederick J.	Robinson, Malachi J., M.D.
Flynn, Denis J.	Spencer, Richard H.
Fuller, George.	Steen, William C.
Griffin, Edward.	Thomson, George S.
Hayes, William B.	Tekin, John J., M.D.
Keogh, John A.	Vance, George.
Lane, Daniel T., M.D.	Waters, Eaton W.
Leader, Charles R.	Williams, Michael P.
Lytle, Lyness, M.D.	Williamson, James D.
M'Anlay, Matthew.	Wolfe, Alleyn W.
M'Sherry, Edward H.	Woods, Edmund M'N.

MASTER OF OBSTETRICS.

Burke, Patrick J.	Mooney, Alexander P.
Collier, Samuel R.	Murphy, Michael J.
Conner, John R. T.	O'Connor, Joseph, M.D.
Crawford, Frederick J.	Prendergast, William C. D.
Daly, Charles F.	Spencer, Richard H.
Gahagan, Howard J.	Starkie, Richard F., M.D.
Junk, David.	Stevenson, Alexander K.
Keogh, John A.	Thomas, John C.
Knight, Charles F., M.D.	Thomson, George S., M.D.
Lane, Daniel T., M.D.	Williamson, James D.
Lusk, Thomas.	Woods, Edmund M'N.
M'Sherry, Edward H.	Wylie, Alexander, M.D.

DIPLOMA IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

Tomkins, Henry, M.D.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Ball, Joseph.	Moynihan, Humphrey.
Bourke, John J.	Mulhern, James H.
Conan, Arthur.	O'Kennedy, J. J. K.
Doyle, Charles F.	Oliver, David T.
Gash, Richard H.	O'Rourke, Cornelius.
Gibson, John.	Smith, Charles.
Hogan, Edmund L.	Stewart, Thomas.
Hunter, James.	Vance, John.
Keane, Jeremiah.	Walkington, Letitia A.
Kennedy, Gilbert A.	Whitwell, Arthur.
McClellan, Robert.	

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Alexander, John J.	Keegan, James M.
Allison, Samuel H. B.	Keers, James.
Anderson, Alice M.	Kennedy, David.
Atkinson, Hugh L.	Kennedy, John J.
Bannan, Edward T.	Kerr, James P.
Barkley, Thomas.	Killeen, Samuel M'C.
Bentley, Robert M.	Kirkpatrick, Matthew.
Borden, John.	Lappa, Henry.
Brennan, Patrick.	Lenehan, Thomas J.
Card, William.	Lennox, Patrick J.
Carroll, Martin.	Lightfoot, Josiah.
Carter, James A.	Lindsay, Samuel.
Cashman, William A.	Lockhart, John D.
Clarke, William A.	Logan, Moses.
Coburn, Helena.	Lonea, Thomas E.
Colley, Denis J.	Lovett, George James.
Cronin, Jeremiah.	Lapton, Thomas S. E.
Coghlan, Denis.	Lynn, Martha K.
Darlington, Joseph.	M'Auley, Joseph.
Dempsey, James J. A. P.	M'Cotter, Thomas.
Deberry, Joseph.	M'Dowell, John D.
Downing, Eugene J.	M'Intosh, Euphemia H.
Doyle, Daniel S.	M'Kinley, John.
Drumgoole, Charles.	M'Krack, Audley J.
Duncan, William.	M'Neilly, Samuel R.
Dunn, William.	M'Vicker, Charles G.
Dunne, Frank J.	Magill, William.
Dwyer, William.	Maher, Martin.
Elmes, Thomas F.	Mangan, Cornelius.
Farrelly, Thomas J.	Millar, Robert J.
Fleming, John J.	Molyneux, Frances W. J.
Gore-Cuthbert, Alberto F.	Montgomery, Robert.
Graham, John.	Moore, Robert.
Grenven, Alfred J. Leo.	Morrow, James B.
Greer, William A.	Morton, Hamilton.
Greer, William J.	Mulligan, James A. W.
Grogg, Andrew C.	O'Carroll, Louis E.
Hamilton, Florence A.	O'Donohoe, Hugh.
Hamilton, Mary.	O'Driscoll, James J.
Harrigan, John.	O'Hart, John J.
Haskins, Nathaniel R.	O'Leary, Arthur.
Henry, Moses.	O'Meara, John K.
Hill, William J.	O'Meara, David J.
Hodson, James H.	Pariset, Edmund J.
Hunt, Cornelius J.	Patterson, Adam.
Irwin, James.	Porter, Robert J.
Irwin, William.	Priestley, James.
Jamison, Daniel.	Primrose, William A.
Jamison, Edmund Pergus.	Budcliffe, William C.
Johnson, William L.	Robinson, George A. A.
Jordan, Michael J.	Ross, William, of Blarney.

BACHELOR OF ARTS—continued.

Ross, William, of Ross-shire	Wallace, James C.
Rusk, John.	Wallace, John T.
Scally, Patrick.	Waters, John J.
Sigerson, George P.	Wheeler, George H.
Stewart, James A.	Wheatley, Arthur.
Story, Emma G. M.	Wilson, James.
Wall, Francis Joseph.	Young, Edmund J.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

MASTER OF ENGINEERING.

Blaine, Robert G.

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

Anderson, Joshua T. N.

Porter, James.

Praeger, Robert L.

Smith, James S.

Thompson, Atwell.

Lord Emly rose, and, briefly thanking the Lord Lieutenant for his presence, asked him to favour them with some remarks.

The Lord Lieutenant, who was received with applause, said—I must thank you, Lord Emly, most sincerely for the kind words which you have uttered welcoming me here to-day to attend this brilliant gathering.

I have also to express my obligations to this large assemblage that I have now the honour of addressing for the kind, the cordial, and, I might almost say, the enthusiastic manner in which they have received me. I can assure you, my lord, that I required no thanks for having come here to-day. On the contrary, I think I owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the Senate for the honour they have done me in giving me an opportunity of witnessing this interesting and most attractive ceremony.

You, my lord, have feelingly alluded to the loss which the Senate has sustained during the past twelve months by the death of so many of its distinguished members, and notably by the death of its Chancellor, who for so many years discharged the functions of his high office with such dignity and honour. It will be long, I believe, before the courtly presence, the gracious manner, and ready and eloquent tongue of this thoroughly Irish gentleman are forgotten by the members of your University. I am glad, however, to think that his place has been filled by one of our greatest statesmen. Lord Dufferin is a man of such genius—I may say of such genial genius—who has filled with such conspicuous success so many great positions, that men of all creeds and parties can sink their differences in joining in a common feeling of genuine cordiality at the mention of his name. I am very glad that a County Down man—one who has ever been a friend and near neighbour of my own—has been selected to fill the high post of Chancellor of your University—an honour of which any Irishman might be justly proud. Although he is now debarred by his present position from being here to-day, I am sure his thoughts are with us, and I feel confident that his exertions for his country's good are nowhere watched with a keener interest than in this University.

My lord, I assure you it is a source of the greatest possible gratification to me to find myself present at this most interesting function. The great assembly that is here to-day is one of the many tributes of

the warm and genuine interest that is felt in the success of this institution. The number of your students, and the animation, variously displayed, evidence that this University has a good deal of life in its composition, and that its members appear to have vigour to carve out a successful future.

I am reminded, too, by the graceful forms that I see before me, that one of the distinctive features of your University is the effort it has ever made to extend its educational advantages to women. This is to-day marked by an event which is without precedent in the annals of Irish University life—namely, the conferring of a Master's degree upon a member of the gentler sex. To her and her companions, if they will allow me, I would offer my sincere congratulations on the honour they have attained—an honour due no less to their talents than to their diligence and perseverance; and I would fain express a hope that the bright example they have set may soon be followed by others of their sex.

To all those who have to-day been stamped with the honourable mark of this distinguished and vigorous University, so full of life and promise, I wish most heartily every success in life. They leave here equipped with the great advantages that higher education ever confers. They will find that the training they have gone through during their University course will be of immense assistance through all their subsequent career. It will enable them to apply their great qualities of perseverance, energy, and self-reliance, without which nothing worthy of the name of success can ever be attained in life, and without which the best University teaching must be barren.

It will, I assure you, my lord, be my pleasing duty to convey to my colleagues what I have learnt as to the progress and development of this institution, and also the suggestions you have made in the interesting speech which we have just listened to, and I am sure these suggestions will receive the fullest and closest consideration from the leaders of the Government.

In conclusion, let me earnestly wish to the University and its members all prosperity in the future, and thank them most heartily for affording me the opportunity of being present here to-day. I can only hope that when next year I have the honour of again coming amongst them they will give me the same kind reception.

The proceedings then terminated.

APPENDIX III.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXAMINATIONS, 1886.

1886.	NAME OF EXAMINATION.	Entered.	Absent.	Retired.	Rejected.	Passed.
Spring.	First Examination in Medicine, . . .	87	113	1	91	53
	Second " " . . .	78	14	4	28	32
	M.B. Examination,	73	6	3	31	33
	M.Ch. "	73	*29	2	12	30
	Master of Obstetrics,	45	†21	1	6	17
	Diploma in Sanitary Science, . . .	3	1	—	1	1
Summer.	Matriculation,	545	36	4	153	352
	First University Examination, . . .	419	30	5	137	247
	Second " "	282	16	4	61	201
	B.A. Examination,	301	18	4	61	118
	M.A., "	31	3	—	6	22
	J.L.B. Examination,	12	2	—	2	8
	J.L.D. "	7	—	—	3	4
	B.Mas. Degree Examination, . . .	1	—	—	1	—
	First Examination in Engineering, .	20	1	—	8	11
	Second " "	10	—	—	2	8
	B.E. Examination,	7	—	—	2	5
	M.E. "	1	—	—	—	1
Autumn.	First Examination in Medicine, . . .	74	10	2	20	42
	Second " "	119	16	7	45	51
	M.B. Examination,	82	4	3	25	48
	M.Ch. "	72	119	1	16	42
	Master of Obstetrics,	45	‡11	—	13	21
	Matriculation,	495	72	5	136	172
	First University Examination, . . .	241	36	2	100	303
	Totals for the year 1886,	2,353	349	48	913	1,693
The corresponding totals for 1885 were,		2,890	356	61	883	1,590

* Including 25 disqualified by failing to obtain a Degree in Medicine.

† " 19 " " " "

‡ " 14 " " " "

§ " 10 " " " "

|| " 3 who failed to pass First University Examination.

APPENDIX IV.

MALE STUDENTS, 1886.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.
Matriculation (Summer).	431	144	285	50	Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, and Physics, 1 Latin, French, Mathematics, and Physics, 1 Latin, Greek, English, 1 Latin, Greek, Mathematics, 1 Latin, Mathematics, and Physics, 1 Latin, French, and English, 1 French, English, and Physics, 1 Latin and Greek, 6 Latin and English, 1 Latin and French, 4 Latin and Physics, 1 French and Physics, 2 French and Mathematics, 1 Mathematics and Physics, 2 Latin, 4 English, 1 French, 14 German, 1 Mathematics, 4 Physics, 1
First University (Summer).	309	133	217	47	Latin, Greek, English, and Physics, 2 Latin, Greek, English, 4 Latin, French, Mathematics, 1 Latin, Mathematics and Physics, 1 Latin, French and English, 3 Latin, English and Physics, 1 French, Mathematics and Physics, 1 French, English and Physics, 1 Latin and Greek, 1 Latin and French, 3 Latin and Mathematics, 1 Latin and English, 2 English and Mathematics, 3 English and Physics, 1 Mathematics and Physics, 2 Italian and English, 1 Latin, 7 English, 4 French, 6 Mathematics, 1 Physics, 1
Second University.	238	59	179	43	Latin, Greek, English, Logic, 1 Latin, Greek, French, Logic, 1 Latin, Greek, English, French, 1 Greek, Logic, Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, 1 Greek, English, Logic, Experimental Physics, 1 Latin, Greek, French, 2 Latin, Greek, German, 1 Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, 2 Latin, French, 2 Latin, Italian, 1 Latin, Logic, 1 English, Logic, 4 French, Logic, 1

MALE STUDENTS, 1886—continued.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.
					English, Mathematical Physics, . . . 1 Mathematics and French, . . . 1 Mathematics and Chemistry, . . . 1 Mathematical Physics and Geology, . . . 1 Latin, 2 English, 3 French, 3 German, 1 Logic, 3 Mathematics, 3 Chemistry, 2 Biology, 3
B.A.,	172	43	109	37	Classics, 7 Modern Literature, 4 Mental Science, 7 History, &c., 4 Mathematical Science, 3 Experimental Science, 4 Biological Science, 4
M.A.,	27	6	21	10	Classics, 4 Modern Literature, 1 History, 2 Mathematical Science, 1
LL.B.,	10	2	8	2	
LL.D.,	7	3	4	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
First Exam. in Engineering, . . .	19	8	11	4	
Second "	10	2	8	2	
B.E. Degree Examination, . . .	7	2	5	1	
M.E., "	1	—	1	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
Matriculation (Autumn), . . .	305	150	155	—	These Examinations were for Pass Candidates only.
First University, "	200	107	93	—	
First Medical (Spring),	74	22	52	5	
Second Medical, "	64	32	32	3	
M.B., "	67	34	33	3	
M.Ch., "	44	14	30	2	
M.A.O., "	24	7	17	2	
Dip. in Sanitary Science, . . .	2	1	1	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
First Medical (Autumn),	61	22	39	4	
Second Medical, "	103	52	51	5	
M.D., "	76	23	48	3	
M.Ch., "	53	11	42	5	
M.A.O., "	34	13	21	2	

APPENDIX V.

WOMEN STUDENTS, 1886.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examinations.
Matriculation (Summer),	78	7	71	27	Honours in { Latin, German, English, and Ex. Physics, 1 Latin, French, and Mathematics, 1 Latin, French, & Physics, 2 Latin and French, 2 French, 18 German, 2 Mathematics, 1
First University Examination, (Summer),	39	9	30	12	Honours in { Latin, French, and English, 2 Latin and French, 3 French and English, 3 French, 5
Second University Examination,	28	6	22	10	Honours in { Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, and French, 1 Latin, English, French, English and French, 1 English and German, 1 English, 2 French, 3 Experimental Physics, 1
B.A. Examination,	11	2	9	3	Honours in { Modern Literature, 3 Classics, 1 Mental and Moral Science, 1
M.A. Examination,	1	—	1	—	
B.Mus. Examination,	1	1	—	—	
Moderation (Autumn),	28	11	17	—	These Examinations were for "Pass" Candidates only.
First University Examination (Autumn),	16	4	12	—	
First Examination in Medicine (Autumn),	3	—	3	—	2 obtained Honours.
Mathematical Scholarship Examination,	1	—	—	—	
Modern Literature:— Scholarship Examination,	15	—	—	—	{ Obtained first Scholarship.

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